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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Memorandum

on

Excise (Cocaine) Administration in India

for

1934-35

16th Edition

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CHAPTER I.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. *Rules.*—Transactions in coca leaf and coca derivatives are governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and the rules made thereunder. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine are exempt from restrictions under the above Act.

The Madras Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1932, framed under section 8(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, regulate inter-provincial import, export, transport, sale and possession of coca derivatives and manufacture of any preparation containing cocaine. The external transactions such as import into and export out of British India and transhipment are governed by the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933, published by the Government of India under section 7(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

2. *Import.*—Import from any place outside British India by post of coca leaf or coca derivatives was prohibited. Coca leaf and coca derivatives could be imported by sea or by land from any place outside British India (*a*) into the Madras Presidency and (*b*) in transit through this Presidency to any place outside British India under an import authorisation granted by the Commissioner of Excise, Madras, such authorisation being marked 'in transit' in the latter case. Transmission by inland post was permitted subject to certain conditions.

Persons licensed to sell coca derivatives could obtain them either by direct importation from places outside British India or from a licensed dealer in this Presidency or any other part of British India or by manufacture of any preparation containing cocaine from materials which they were lawfully entitled to possess. The total quantity of cocaine and its preparations imported during the year 1934-35 was 2 lbs. 4 ozs. and 269 grains compared with 3 lbs. 2 ozs. and 127½ grains in the preceding year and 8 lbs. 2 ozs. and 79 grains in the year 1912-13.

3. *Export.*—The export of coca derivatives was permitted in the following cases:—

(*a*) to any State in India or Foreign Settlement in India subject to the production of an import certificate from the Government of the importing State or Settlement and under an export authorisation obtained from the Collector of Customs, Madras, in the case of export by sea to any place other than a Maritime State in India and from the Commissioner of Excise, Madras, in other cases,

(*b*) to any part of British India outside the province under an import authorisation granted under the rules for the time being in force in such part and countersigned by the Collector of the district of export in the case of exports by licensed dealers and under a special order from the Commissioner of Excise, Madras, in other cases.

No export authorisation was required in the case of (1) export by land of coca derivatives which had been imported into British India in transit

to a place outside British India under an import authorisation marked 'in transit' by the authority issuing the same and (2) coca derivatives exported by land personally by a traveller to a Foreign Settlement or State in India which had been lawfully obtained for the personal use of the traveller or his family from a recognised physician or a licensed pharmacist in British India.

4. *Transport.*—The transport of the drugs within the Presidency was allowed only under permits granted by District Collectors or by licensed vendors in the case of drugs sold by licensees.

5. *Possession.*—The limit of possession of coca derivatives had been restricted in the case of ordinary persons to so much as could be dispensed by a licensed chemist on a prescription given by an approved practitioner. An approved practitioner could possess for use in his practice coca derivatives containing not more than ½ oz. of cocaine in the aggregate.

6. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—The special licence relating to transactions in cocaine and its preparations was abolished and under the "Madras Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1932" framed under section 8(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, 2 forms of licences M. 1 (wholesale) and M. 2 (retail) were prescribed to cover transactions in all "manufactured drugs" other than prepared opium. During the year the transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under the above licences.

The quantity actually used by licensees was 1 lb. 7 ozs. 306 grains. The quantity sold in 1933-34 amounted to 1 lb. 12 ozs. 64 grains as compared with 4 lbs. 14 ozs. 17 grains in the year 1912-13.

7. *Seizures.*—No case of smuggling of cocaine was reported during the year.

8. Confiscated cocaine hydrochloride if seized in intact phials bearing the name of a recognised maker, was forwarded, after examination by the Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Medical Storekeeper at Madras; while all phials and packets of cocaine and its preparations other than such as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use, were disposed of by private sale or by auction to licensed dealers and chemists or were destroyed. If the stock of confiscated cocaine was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depôt, arrangements were made for distribution of the excess to the depôts in other provinces. Any excess stock remaining after the requirements of the Medical Store Depôts had been complied with was either sold to licensed dealers and chemists and medical practitioners or destroyed. The value of the confiscated cocaine etc., supplied to the Medical Store Depôt was credited to excise revenue. Confiscated coca leaves were destroyed.

CHAPTER II.

Bombay Presidency Proper.

9. *Issue of rules.*—Rules have been issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10th per cent. of cocaine are exempted from the operation of the rules.

10. *Import.*—The import of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited except on behalf of Government. Their importation by other means was prohibited except under cover of import authorizations granted by the Excise authorities empowered in this behalf. The import of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was however allowed without an authorization when it was covered by a medical prescription. The quantity imported into the Presidency proper during the year 1934-35 was 23 lbs. 2 ozs. 350 grains against 26 lbs. 1 oz. 35½ grains in the year 1933-34 and 264 lbs. 5 ozs. 191 grains during the year 1912-13.

11. The export of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was allowed without an authorization when it was covered by medical prescriptions and licensees desiring to export a larger quantity either to an Indian State or to another province in British India were required to produce before the Collector of their district an authorization granted in the case of exports to the Punjab by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and in the case of other places by the Chief Excise Authority of the British district or Political Agent of the Indian State, to which the drugs were to be removed. The Collector thereupon noted on the import authorization the time during which the authorization was to be in force and allowed the drugs to be removed under cover thereof. In the case of export to outside British India by sea the export authorizations were granted by the Collector of Customs of the port of export.

12. *Transport.*—Transport of the drugs without an authorization was allowed within the limits specified below—

(1) In the case of duly licensed medical practitioners up to 20 grains.

(2) In the case of persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to six grains.

Transport by other persons without an authorization was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantities was allowed only under cover of an authorization granted under conditions similar to those specified in paragraph 11 above.

13. *Possession.*—A limit was imposed upon the possession of the drugs in question by licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners. This limit was fixed by the Collector in the case of each licensee. The limit for possession by other persons was the same as that for transport mentioned in paragraph 12. Possession by private persons except under a *bona fide* medical prescription was absolutely prohibited.

14. *Sale.*—Sale without a licence was similarly prohibited. Licences for sale were issued by Collectors of districts free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licences,

when once issued held good, subject to the good behaviour of the licensee, so long as he continued to trade or practise at the place specified in the license. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock from a licensed vendor in India, and could not sell or dispense to any person except on a *bona fide* medical prescription from qualified medical practitioner or upon his own prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time, or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any day, could not exceed six grains. A licensed chemist or druggist could obtain his stock either by purchasing from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than that of the post). He could sell to other licensed chemists or druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners upto the quantity allowed in each case. Sale on the authority of a medical prescription was allowed only once, unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

15. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—The number of sale licences extant and granted during the year under review was 847 as compared with 842 in the preceding year and 400 in 1912-13. The quantity sold under these licences during 1934-35 was 25 lbs. 11 ozs. 43½ grains, against 25 lbs. 3 ozs. 435½ grains in the preceding year, and 34 lbs. 3 ozs. 219 grains in the year 1912-13.

16. *Seizures.*—The seizures during the year amounted to 2 lbs. 12 ozs. 414¾ grains against 4 lbs. 12 ozs. 370 grains in the preceding year and 148 lbs. 9 ozs. and 241 grains in the year 1912-13.

17. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Cocaine and its allied drugs confiscated in the Bombay Presidency which were the products of recognised makers and in intact phials were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. If passed by that officer as fit for use, they were issued to the Medical Stores Depôt at Bombay or to chemists or druggists or medical practitioners.

18. *Offences relating to cocaine.*—Offences relating to cocaine decreased from 105 to 90. The cocaine traffic was mainly confined to Bombay where 83 cases were detected during the year under report. This number was the same as in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.

SIND.

19. *Issue of rules.*—Rules have been issued governing transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs, synthetic or otherwise having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above; but certain recognized medical preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than ·1 per cent. of cocaine have been exempted from the operation of these rules.

20. The import, export and transport of cocaine drugs by the inland post were permitted subject to certain conditions laid down in G. R. R. D. No. 8636-C. (*a*) of 17th June 1926. Their importation by other means was permitted only under the cover of import certificate and permits granted by the Excise Authorities of the places into which the drugs were to be imported. In the case of drugs imported from abroad through the Karachi Custom House, the period for which permits were to remain in force was endorsed on them by the Collector of Customs, Karachi. The quantity imported into Sind during the year amounted to 103 ozs. and 202 grains as against 109 ozs., in the previous year.

21. A licensee desiring to export cocaine either to another province in British India or to an Indian State was required to produce before the Collector of his District a permit granted by the Chief Excise Authority of the place of import, if a British province (in the case of the Punjab the Financial Commissioner) or by the Political Agent accredited to that State, if it was an Indian State. The Collector thereupon noted on the reverse of import permit the time during which the permit was to remain in force, and allowed the drug to be exported. In the case of export from the Karachi Custom House, the Collector of Customs, Karachi, endorsed the permit.

22. *Transport.*—Transport of drugs without a permit was allowed (1) in the case of duly licensed medical practitioners upto a maximum of 20 grains, and (2) in the case of persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners upto a maximum of 6 grains. Transport by other persons without a permit was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantity was allowed only under conditions similar to those described in paragraph 21 *supra.*

23. *Possession.*—The maximum limit of possession under the medical practitioners and chemists and druggists licenses was fixed by the Collector, with reference to the nature and extent of the licensees' practice or business. The limit of possession by other persons was the same as that prescribed for transport, see paragraph 22 above.

24. *Sale.*—The sale without licence was prohibited. Licences for the sale of cocaine were issued by Collectors free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licences were valid subject to the good behaviour of the licensee so long as he continued to practise or carry on the business at the place specified in the licence. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock from a licensed vendor in India and could not sell or dispense to any person, except on a *bona fide* medical prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day could not exceed 6 grains. A licensed chemist or druggist was required to obtain

his stock either from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than the post). He could sell to other licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners upto the maximum quantity permissible in each case. Sale on the authority of medical prescription was permitted only once unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

25. *Licences issued and sale thereunder.*—The number of vend licences granted in the year 1934-35 was 64 against 65 in the preceding year and 31 in 1912-13. The total quantity sold under the licences was—

1912-13.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.
6	15	203	3	12	371	2	12	148

26. *Seizures.*—Only one case was detected during the year under report as against one in the previous year. The quantity of cocaine seized was 2 grains.

27. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Cocaine confiscated in Sind was sent to the Collector of Customs, Karachi, for disposal in accordance with the rules framed by the Local Government.

CHAPTER IV.

Bengal Presidency.

28. *Rules in force.*—Cocaine was first declared to be an exciseable article in Bengal in the year 1900. The rules in force governed dealings in coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca), every drug, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and every preparation and admixture thereof. Certain articles such as in which the proportion of the drug was so small as to be negligible or which for other reasons could not possibly be used as intoxicants were, however, exempted from Excise restrictions.

29. *Import.*—The import of the aforesaid articles into Bengal through the post was absolutely prohibited. In all cases of import from outside British India, an import authorisation as well as an import certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations had to be obtained before an indent was sent abroad, and the applicant had to give an undertaking that the consignment was required exclusively for medicinal purposes. The import authorisation was issued without fee by the Commissioner of Excise and covered import and transport of the drug from the Custom House to the place of business of the importer.

30. *Export.*—Cocaine or any preparation or admixture thereof in any quantity in excess of the quantity obtained on a *bona fide* medical prescription could be exported only as follows:—

(i) by a licensed chemist or druggist, and

(ii) by means other than the post (except when transmitted by licensed chemists and druggists under certain conditions to different places in India and except when the export was on account of Government), and,

(iii) on the production—

(*a*) in the case of export to a district in British India, of an authority granted by an officer empowered in that behalf by the Government of the Province into which import was to be made,

(*b*) for export—

(1) to a Native State, of an "Import certificate" in the form prescribed by the League of Nations, signed by the Dewan or the Chief Executive Officer of the State and countersigned by the Resident or the Political Officer accredited to it:

(2) to a foreign territory in India, of permission from the proper authority therein;

(*c*) for export to a country beyond the limits of India, of a certificate from the Government of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes.

(*d*) For export by sea to a maritime State in India or to any place beyond the limits of India, of a certificate from the Government of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was

required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes and of an export authorisation granted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, through which port only such an export was permitted to be made.

The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

31. *Transport.*—Any person could transport such quantity of these articles as were covered by a *bona fide* prescription of a qualified doctor or dentist. A licensed chemist or druggist could transport these articles on production of a permit, granted by the Collector of the District in which the drug was to be transported, or, in the case of a hospital or charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the R. A. M. C., or in the case of a Veterinary dispensary, of orders countersigned by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, or, in the case of colliery dispensaries in the Asansol Mining Settlement, of orders countersigned by the Chief Sanitary Officer, and on obtaining a transport pass from the Collector of the exporting district. When such transports were made by a licensed chemist or druggist by post, certain specified conditions had to be satisfied.

32. *Possession.*—The possession of the drugs, whether in a dry state or in solution was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in the quantities specified against each, *viz.*:—

(*a*) By private individuals, in such quantities as were prescribed in a *bona fide* prescription subject to the maxima specified below:—

(1) Coca leaves—two ounces,

(2) Alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use.

(3) Every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloidal strength exceeding that of 2 ounces of coca leaves.

(4) All drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine—in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use.

(5) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above to which the preparation or admixture belonged subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes.

(*b*) By licensed chemists or druggists, to the extent of one ounce of all varieties of the drugs taken together or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case.

(*c*) By licensed medical practitioners or dentists, to the extent of half an ounce or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case.

(*d*) There was no limit of possession for hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision.

(*e*) In the case of hospitals and dispensaries not under Government supervision, the limit of possession was specified in the Excise permit granted to them for the use of the aforesaid drugs.

33. *Sales.*—Sale without a licence was prohibited. Licences were granted only to chemists or druggists approved by the Collector on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per annum. The revenue from license fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs amounted to Rs. 496 against Rs. 498, in the previous year and Rs. 248 in 1912-13. The limit of sale was the same as the limit of possession of the purchaser (paragraph 32 above).

34. *Licences issued and the quantity sold.*—445 licences were issued in the year 1934-35, compared with 464 in 1933-34 and 255 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold during the year was 14 lbs. 3 ozs. and 422 grains against 16 lbs. 7 ozs. and 434 grains in the preceding year (See Statement I).

35. *Seizures.*—The total quantity of illicit cocaine seized in Bengal during the year under review was 20 lbs. 448 grains compared with 36 lbs. 5 ozs. and 284 grains in 1933-34 and 375 lbs. 1 oz. and 254 grains in 1912-13.

36. *Preventive operations and illicit transactions.*—The abuse of cocaine continued to be prevalent in Calcutta where alone 44 persons were prosecuted, against 34 in the preceding year. The number of persons convicted of illicit possession, sale or smuggling of cocaine increased from 28 to 32 (See Statement II).

37. *Disposal of confiscated drugs.*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. When they were found by him to be unfit for use, they were destroyed. When found fit for use, they were stocked by the Excise Commissioner for supply to the Medical Store Depôt, according to requirements, or for sale to licensed wholesale chemists and druggists. No confiscated cocaine was in stock at the beginning of the year and no quantity was received for sale during the year under report. All the cocaine that was seized during the year was found unfit for medcal use and was destroyed.

CHAPTER V.

BURMA.

38. *Definition of cocaine and provisions of the Act.*—Cocaine drugs are defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), which was brought into force with effect from the 1st February 1931.

The cultivation or collection of the coca plant was prohibited.

The rules and notifications in Burma relating to cocaine, issued under the Burma Excise Act, 1917, remain in force until they are replaced by rules issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Offences relating to cocaine are now punishable under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

39. *Import, export, and transport.*—The import into or the export from Burma of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited, and the import, export and transport of the drugs by inland post were permitted only under certain restrictions laid down by the Government of India. Their import and export by sea or land by means other than the post were permitted only in the case of licensed pharmacists. A special certificate and pass was issued on every occasion of import. The Collector of Customs, Burma, and in the case of imports from Great Britain, the High Commissioner for India, were informed of the names of persons who were permitted to import the drugs, the kind of drugs and the quantity to be imported, and the name of the firm from which the drugs were to be purchased. A special permit was also required for export, but no cocaine drugs were exported from Burma. No permit was required for the transport within Burma of cocaine drugs in quantities which could be legally possessed by the person transporting them.

40. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except by—

(*a*) Licensed pharmacists in accordance with the conditions of their licences; provided that the total cocaine content of all such drugs possessed did not exceed half an ounce or in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner;

(*b*) Medical and Veterinary practitioners; provided that the total cocaine content of all such drugs possessed did not exceed a quarter of an ounce or in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner;

(*c*) Persons who had obtained such drugs for medicinal purposes from medical or veterinary practitioners or from licensed pharmacists on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner.

41. *Sale.*—Sale without a licence was prohibited. Licences for sale were granted by Collectors of Districts, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 to pharmacists, *i.e.*, to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and to whom a licence had been granted for this purpose under the Opium Act, 1878. Sale under the licence was allowed only to—

(*a*) medical and veterinary practitioners;

(*b*) persons producing prescriptions of medical or veterinary practitioners, and

(*c*) other pharmacists holding licences for the sale of cocaine.

Prescriptions on which cocaine drugs were sold had to be retained by the licensed vendor for two years, and only one sale could be made on the authority of any one prescription. The licensee was required to purchase his whole stock either direct from Europe or from another licensed vendor in Burma.

42. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1934-35, 36 licences for sale were issued, the same as in the previous year. There were 40 such licences in 1912-13. The quantity sold under these licences was approximately 7 lbs. of cocaine.

43. *Seizures.*—The seizures of illicit drugs during the year which included seizures by Customs Officials also, amounted to 88 lbs. 12 ozs. 302 grains. Rangoon was responsible for seizing 6,19,987 grains, of which 6,02,000 grains were seized by the Customs Department. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1933-34 see Statement II.

44. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—All confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Drugs certified by the Chemical Examiner to be fit for use were supplied to the Burma Medical Stores Depôt. When the requirements of the Medical Stores Depôt had been met, arrangements were made by the Commissioner of Excise, in communication with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depôts in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depôts were kept in charge of the Collector of Rangoon and reported at the close of the financial year to the Government of India. Excess stocks, after complying with the requirements of Medical Store Depôts and of licensed chemists and medical practitioners, were destroyed, under the orders of the Local Government. Drugs which were found unfit for use were destroyed.

45. *Offences.*—The quantity of cocaine seized rose from 32 lbs. 12 ozs. and 293 grains in 1933-34 to 88 lbs. 12 ozs. and 302 grains in 1934-35 and convictions for cocaine offences from 32 to 34.

CHAPTER VI.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

46. *Definition of cocaine and issue of rules.*—Cocaine drugs are defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), which was brought into force with effect from the 1st February 1931. The rules and notifications in Bihar and Orissa relating to cocaine issued under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, remained in force till the end of the year when they were replaced by rules issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Offences relating to cocaine were punishable under the Dangerous Drugs Act. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine were exempted from excise restrictions.

47. *Import.*—The import, export and transport of cocaine by post were prohibited, except on behalf of the Government. It could be imported by other means only by licensed chemists, druggists and medical practitioners for *bona fide* medicinal purposes and under cover of a pass, obtained from the Collector of the importing district in the case of import from any part of British India, and under cover of special permits, granted free of charge on each occasion by the Commissioner of Excise in the case of import from any place outside British India.

48. *Export.*—The export of cocaine in excess of the quantity obtained at the time and possessed by a person under a single *bona fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner was permitted only by a licensed chemist or druggist, and on production—

(*a*) for export to a district in British India, of permission from the Collector of that district or, in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary by a Director and Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(*b*) for export to an Indian State or foreign territory in India, of permission from the proper authority therein.

49. *Transport.*—Similarly, the transport of cocaine in quantities, in excess of the quantity obtained at one time and possessed by a person under a single *bona fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, could be made only by a licensed chemist, or druggist, and on production—

(*a*) for transport within a district, of a permit granted by the Collector, or in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary, by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(*b*) for transport from one district to another, of a permit granted by the Collector of the latter district, or in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary, by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department.

50. *Possession.*—The possession of cocaine whether in a dry state or in solution, was permitted only in the following cases, and subject to the conditions mentioned below:—

(*a*) by a licensed chemist or druggist up to one ounce, and by licensed qualified medical practitioners up to half an ounce (in either case of all varieties of the drugs taken together), or such larger quantities as were specially sanctioned by the Commissioner of Excise;

(*b*) by hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision or holding Excise permits (which were granted free of charge) for the possession and use of these drugs for medicinal or surgical purposes only; in any quantity;

(*c*) by private individuals up to such quantity as was prescribed in a single *bona fide* prescription by a qualified medical practitioner (as defined below), subject to the following maximum limit, *viz.*—

(1) coca leaves—2 ounces;

(2) Alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use;

(3) every other drink or substance prepared from the coca plant—such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloidal strength exceeding that of two ounces of coca leaves;

(4) all drugs, synthetic or otherwise, having a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains except when certified to be required for purely surgical use;

(5) all preparations and admixtures of any of the above—such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above, to which the preparation or admixture belonged, subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes.

For the purpose of the rules the expression "qualified practitioner" meant—

(i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or

(iii) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists Act 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same Acts, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India;

(iv) any other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice, and approved by the Excise Commissioner for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India.

51. *Sale.*—Retail sale was allowed only for *bona fide* medical purposes, and only on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Licences for a retail sale were granted by the Collector of the district only to duly approved chemists and druggists on payment of a fee of one rupee. Sale could not in any case exceed the quantity which the purchaser was authorised to possess (paragraph 50 above). A fresh prescription was required every time that cocaine had to be dispensed by a chemist, and the prescription was retained in original by the dispensing chemist.

52. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—One hundred and thirty-three licences for retail sale were issued during the year 1934-35. 2 lbs. 2 ozs. and 428 grains of cocaine were sold by retail licensees during the year. In 1933-34 the number of such licences was 133 against 79 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold thereunder during 1933-34 amounted to 2 lbs. 14 ozs. and 194 grains. The increase in the number of retail licences was due to the opening of new dispensaries by qualified medical practitioners.

53. *Revenue.*—A sum of Rs. 153 was realised during the year 1934-35 in the shape of license fees. In 1933-34, Rs. 117 were realised as license fees, whereas in 1912-13 a sum of Rs. 78 was derived from this source.

54. *Seizures.*—The total quantity of cocaine seized and confiscated during the year 1934-35 amounted to three ounces. The drug seized was in paper packets or open phials in a more or less impure condition. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1932-33 see Statement *II*.

55. *Offences.*—The number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine was 14, against 16 in the year 1933-34 and 86 in the year 1912-13.

56. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise for examination. The Chemical Examiner was authorised to destroy all the drugs found unfit for use and to forward those found fit for use to the Excise Commissioner for supply to Medical Store Departments according to requirements or for sale to licensed dealers. There was no stock of confiscated cocaine with the Commissioner of Excise during the year 1934-35 for supply to Government Medical Store Departments or to licensed dealers.

CHAPTER VII.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

57. *Issue of rules.*—Rules were in force governing the possession and sale of Cocaine (which term includes coca leaves, any alkaloid or substance prepared from the coca plant and any preparation or admixture thereof). The restrictions imposed by the rules did not apply, however, to certain exempted preparations containing not more than 1/10 per cent. of cocaine.

58. *Import.*—The import of cocaine was permitted from the United Kingdom through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and also from other provinces of British India. Import through the post from other provinces was allowed under certain restrictions. The persons permitted to import were licensed vendors, medical practitioners registered under the United Provinces Medical Act, 1917, dental surgeons, military civil assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, gazetted officers of the Army Veterinary Corps and the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, officers-in-charge or managers of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces and persons exempted from the general prohibition of the possession of cocaine under section 20(4) of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

The import procedure was as follows:—

The importer had to first obtain for each importation a permit from the Collector of his district and then forward it to the Excise Commissioner for issue of an import authorisation. Thereupon if the Excise Commissioner was satisfied as to the *bona fide* of the importer, he granted a certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations. The certificate had to be in quadruplicate. In the case of an import from the United Kingdom one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the High Commissioner for India, London, direct; the second copy was forwarded by him to the Collector of Customs at the port of import concerned; and the remaining two copies were made over to the importer, one for presentation by himself or his agent to the Collector of Customs at the port of import, on arrival of the consignment and one to be forwarded to the exporting firm in the United Kingdom. In the case of an import from another province of British India, one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the Collector or Chief Revenue Authority of the district of export, one to the Collector of the district of import for record and the remaining two copies were made over by him to the importer, one to be forwarded to the exporting firm and one to be retained as authority for import.

The import of cocaine *by post* from any province of British India was subject to the following conditions:—

1. Only the parcel post was used and the parcels were insured;
2. The import was covered by an import certificate granted by the Excise Commissioner;
3. The parcels were accompanied by a declaration stating the names of the importer and the exporting firm, the contents of the parcels in detail, the number and the date of the import certificate and the number of licence held by the exporting firm; and

4. The importer showed distinctly in his account books the name and address of the exporting firm and the quantity of drugs imported by him from time to time by post.

59. *Export.*—The export of cocaine was permitted by only licensed chemists or druggists and only on production—

(*a*) in the case of export to a district in British India of a permit granted by the Chief Revenue Authority of that district, and

(*b*) in the case of export to an Indian State of a permit from the Chief Revenue Officer of the State or other State Officer specially appointed on this behalf.

The export of cocaine by post to a district in British India, was subject to such further conditions as the Government of the importing province prescribed.

60. *Transport.*—Cocaine could be transported:—

(1) by a licensed chemist or druggist on the production—

(*a*) in the case of transport within a district of a permit from the Collector of that district, and

(*b*) in the case of transport from one district to another of a permit from the Collector of the latter district,

(2) by persons coming under clauses (2), (3) and (4) of *paragraph 61*, and

(3) by persons exempted from the prohibition of the possession of cocaine, under section 20 of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

61. *Possession.*—Possession of cocaine was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in respect of quantities specified against each, *viz.*:—

(1) by licensed vendors to the extent of one ounce or such larger quantity as was, in special cases, sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner,

(2) by medical and veterinary practitioners, as specified in paragraph 58 to the extent of half an ounce or such larger quantity as was, in special cases, sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner, for the exercise of their profession, provided that retired military or veterinary officers did not possess cocaine unless they were registered under the Act;

(3) by private individuals to the extent of such quantity as had been purchased on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, exempted under clause (2) above;

(4) by veterinary assistants, in-charge of Government or municipal or district board veterinary hospitals for use in their hospitals, to such amount not exceeding half an ounce, as they were authorised by their superior officers to possess;

(5) by officers-in-charge, or managers, of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces, for use in their hospitals and dispensaries to the amount sanctioned for each;

(6) by dental surgeons or licentiates who were registered under a European or American Medical or Dental Act, or who had received a diploma or licence from an Indian University or

College and who practised dentistry according to European methods—to the extent of two ounces; and

(7) by persons and institutions specially exempted by notification by the Local Government under section 76 of the Excise Act IV of 1910 to the extent notified.

The Local Government could prohibit any person described above who in their opinion had abused the privilege from possessing cocaine.

Members of the professions who were qualified to possess and use cocaine in the exercise of their profession could not within a calendar year, use or prescribe through a licensed vendor of cocaine more than the amount which they themselves were permitted to possess at a time and all such use or prescription was to be strictly for professional purposes only.

62. *Sale.*—Licensed pharmacists could sell cocaine only to—

(*a*) medical and veterinary practitioners as specified above;

(*b*) private persons producing prescriptions from such practitioners,

(*c*) other licensed pharmacists; and

(*d*) persons specially exempted from the general prohibition or possession.

Licences for sale of cocaine were not granted to qualified medical practitioners for their own chemists' and druggists' shops.

63. *Licences issued and sale thereunder.*—The number of licences granted during the year 1934-35 was 88. The total quantity sold was 6 pounds, 13 ounces and 368 grains. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1932-33, please see Statement I.

64. *Seizures.*—The traffic in cocaine continued undiminished during the year even if the figures furnish evidence of no great increase. While the evil is widely spread, the big cities are affected most. There are formidable difficulties in the way of detection of cocaine cases. The drug is so small in bulk and so odourless that it can be destroyed with the greatest ease as soon as there are reasons to apprehend the vigilance of the authorities and the possibility of a raid. The master smuggler is often able to seek shelter behind his servants and agents who are employed extensively for the trade. It is only the combined action on the part of the police and the Excise staff which can bring an appreciable measure of success in the suppression of the illicit trade.

The total number of prosecutions rose from 75 to 86.

The total quantity of cocaine seized during the year was 5 lbs. 8 ozs. 115 grains against 6 lbs. 3 ozs. 204 grains.

65. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—Samples of all confiscated cocaine were forwarded by the Collector to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Cocaine which was passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure was forwarded by the Collectors to the Excise Commissioner, who distributed the drugs to the Medical Store Depôts at Calcutta and Mian Mir in such quantities as were required by them. The quantity remaining after meeting the requirements of these depôts, was distributed partly to depôts, in other provinces in communication with the Director-General Indian Medical Service and if any surplus remained after such distribution, it was kept in the custody of the Excise Commissioner and sold by

him to licensed vendors and district board or municipal hospitals and dispensaries or disposed of otherwise under the orders of Government. All confiscated cocaine other than that passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure was destroyed.

Since the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Act, and its application to these provinces from February, 1931, all offences against the cocaine are being dealt with under the above Act. The following powers have been conferred on the officers in United Provinces under the Dangerous Drugs Act:—

(1) Powers conferred on Excise Inspectors, District Excise Officers and Assistant Excise Commissioners to investigate into offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(2) Powers conferred on District Excise Officers, Assistant Excise Commisioners, Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars to issue warrants under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(3) Powers conferred on all officers of or above the rank of Tahsildars in Land Revenue Department, of or above the rank of Excise Inspectors in the Excise Department and of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department to enter any place, search any article and arrest any person without a warrant under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Special rules regarding the sale of cocaine derivatives and its allied preparations were brought into force in 1932 under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUNJAB.

66. *Rules.*—Rules have been framed by the Punjab Government under section 8(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930), to permit and regulate the inter-provincial import, export, transport, possession, and sale of coca derivatives and of coca leaf and the manufacture of any preparation containing cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess. All preparations containing less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine are exempt from these restrictions under section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, II of 1930 and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under article 8 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council has declared that certain preparations containing cocaine shall not fall under the category of manufactured drugs.

67. *Import.*—The import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca leaves was prohibited in the Punjab. The import, export or transport of cocaine drugs through the post was prohibited except on behalf of the Government. Their importation from other provinces, by other means was permitted only to licensed chemists or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under the import authorisations granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case. No import was allowed from any part of British India unless the rules for the time being in force in such part relating to the export of such drugs had been complied with and unless the duty leviable at the place of importation was paid and a valid pass obtained. In the case of importation by sea, the rules framed by the Government of India under the Dangerous Drugs Act were followed and each import was covered by an import authorisation granted by the Financial Commissioner. In both cases the authorisations granted for the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination.

68. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs to other provinces or Indian States was permitted only to licensed chemists or to Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under a pass granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case, on production by the exporter of a permit from the proper authority or political officer of the province or State of import.

69. *Transport.*—Transport was permitted within the province by licensed chemists, medical practitioners, Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and private persons in quantities which they were authorised to possess. A licensed chemist was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of the district for each consignment to be transported.

70. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs possessed by:—

(1) An officer of Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties.

(2) A medical practitioner including:—

(*a*) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act of 1858 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of

medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(*b*) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same or who holds a licence to practise dentistry granted by a State Board in the United States of America, or

(*c*) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case might be under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purposes of the rules in force or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(*d*) any other person engaged in scientific, medical, or veterinary practice and approved by the Financial Commissioner for the time being in force. Provided that the Financial Commissioner declared any medical practitioner to be deprived of the privileges of a medical practitioner by reason of unprofessional conduct in respect of the *import*, export, transport, use of prescription of the *manufactured* drugs other than prepared opium or by reason of *conviction* of an offence under the Excise or *Opium Acts* or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) A licensed chemist up to the limit allowed by his licence.

(4) Any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of the qualified medical practitioner.

71. *Sale*.—Sale without a licence was illegal. Licences were issued by the Collector on the payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25 to licensed chemists. The maximum limit of possession authorised by the licence was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the licence but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. Sale under the licence was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorised to possess, *viz.* :—

(1) an officer of Government acting as such in the course of his official duties,

(2) a medical practitioner as noted above,

(3) another licensed chemist, and

(4) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

If the prescription did not bear a super-prescription by a medical practitioner stating that it was to be repeated and at what interval of time it was to be repeated, the licensed chemist could sell the cocaine drugs once only on such prescription and retained the prescription provided he would first warn the person presenting the prescription that unless it bore such a super-prescription it would be retained. The name of the person, firm, or body corporate dispensing the prescription and the address

of the premises at which and the date on which it was dispensed were required to be marked on the prescription.

The licensee was bound to maintain a correct account of transactions in cocaine and to preserve customs receipts or invoices of supply as well as original prescriptions and receipts from persons to whom the issues were made.

72. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—32 licences were issued in 1934-35 and the recorded sales thereunder were 7 lbs. 2 ozs. and 82 grains. In 1933-34, the number of licences issued for the sale of cocaine was 31 against 77 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 9 lbs. 14 ozs. and 354 grains in 1933-34 and 4 lbs. 8 ozs. and 369 grains in 1912-13.

73. *Seizures.*—The quantity of cocaine seized in the Punjab in 1930-31, 1933-34 and 1934-35 amounted to 2,028, 2,889 and 521 grains, respectively.

74. *Preventive operations and illicit transactions.*—Cocaine was illicitly consumed in the larger towns of the Punjab, the most important distributing place being Amritsar. Its use was mainly confined to towns lying on the direct line of communication between Calcutta and Peshawar *via* Delhi, *i.e.*, places such as Karnal, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore and Rawalpindi. It was paid for by charas, which was smuggled from Peshawar to Calcutta and by Excise Opium, which was collected and forwarded to Calcutta for export to the Far East. The Excise Bureau maintained a small staff to co-ordinate the action taken by the local Excise Officers in each district.

75. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—All confiscated cocaine was sent to the Medical Store Depot at Lahore Cantonment, if fit for use.

CHAPTER IX.

Central Provinces and Berar.

76. *New rules or regulations.*—The Dangerous Drugs Act came into force with effect from the 1st February 1931 in Central Provinces and from the 7th February 1931 in Berar. Consequent on the introduction of this Act, cocaine rules have been revised.

77. *Import.*—Cocaine was imported into the province only under a permit to be obtained for each consignment separately from the following authorities:—

Cases in which permit was granted.	*Authority granting permit.*
1. For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision.	The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as the case was, whose indent was regarded as a permit.
2. For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.	The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit.
3. For supplies required for medical institutions exempted under section 66 of the Act.	The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit.
4. In all other cases	The Excise Commissioner.

78. *Export.*—The export of the drugs and their transit through the Central Provinces and Berar to Indian States were similarly permitted only under passes granted by the Excise Commissioner, in the former case on production of a permit from an authorised officer of the province of import, and the latter on application made by the Government of the State concerned through the Political Agent. In both cases the drugs were required to be conveyed to their destination in sealed packages.

79. *Transport.*—Permits for the transport of cocaine within the limit of possession authorized could be granted by the following authorities:—

Cases in which permit could be granted.	*Authority granting permit.*
1. For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision.	The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as the case was, whose indent was regarded as a permit.
2. For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.	The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit.
3. For supplies required for other medical institutions exempted under section 66 of the Act.	The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit.
4. In all other cases	The Collector of the district to which the drug was being sent.

80. *Possession.*—The possession of cocaine was prohibited save in the following cases:—

(*a*) A quantity not exceeding one ounce held under the authority of a licence for sale.

(*b*) A quantity not exceeding half an ounce required for the exercise of his profession by a medical practitioner.

(*c*) Any quantity purchased from a licensed vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a medical practitioner:

Provided that the prescription was in writing, was dated, showed the full name and address of the person for whose use it was given, was signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address, and stated the exact quantity of cocaine, and that it did not exceed such quantity, and was in the possession of the person who purchased it and for whom it was prescribed, or of a person authorized to purchase or possess it on his behalf.

81. *Sale.*—The sale of cocaine was prohibited except by a druggist, to whom a sale licence had been granted by the Collector. The fee payable thereon was Rs. 5 per annum.

82. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1934, ten licences for the sale of cocaine for medicinal purposes were issued to druggists and the quantity of the drugs sold thereunder amounted to 2,165 grains. In 1933, eleven licences were issued for the sale of cocaine against 9 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 4 ozs. and 269 grains in 1933 compared with 3 ozs. and 174 grains in 1912-13.

83. *Seizures.*—The quantity of cocaine seized during the year was 734 grains as against 14 grains seized during 1933.

84. *Offences and convictions.*—The cocaine habit did not seem to be prevalent in this province. Two cases of illegal possession of cocaine were detected during the year 1934.

85. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—All confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were handed over by the authority ordering the confiscation to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the drugs were from recognised makers and in intact phials, they were sent by the Deputy Commissioner to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the United Provinces at Agra for examination. Such drugs as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use were issued to the Medical Store Depôt at Bombay in the phials sealed as received from the Chemical Examiner. When, however the quantity of the drugs for disposal was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depôt at Bombay, arrangements were made by the Excise Commissioner, in communication with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depôts in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depôts were kept in charge of the Excise Department, and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India, under whose orders they were destroyed or otherwise disposed of. All drugs which were not from recognized makers, or which were not contained in intact phials, or which the Chemical Examiner did not pass as fit for use, were destroyed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer deputed by him for this purpose.

CHAPTER X.

ASSAM.

86. *Rules.*—The use of cocaine as an intoxicating drug is almost unknown in Assam. Cocaine drugs are now governed by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and rnles will be made under this Act to regulate their use.

87. *Import.*—The importation of cocaine drugs from foreign territory by post was absolutely prohibited. The import from other parts of British India was permitted only to licensed vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries under special permits granted on each occasion by the collectors of districts and only upto the limits of possession sanctioned in each case. Imports from places outside British India were permitted only with the written sanction of Commissioner of Excise and on production of an import authorisation as well as an import certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations.

88. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs was permitted to licensed vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries holding permits from the collector, for the use of any or all of the cocaine drugs, on production:—

(*a*) in the case of export to British India, of a pass from the collector of the importing district;

(*b*) in the case of export to an Indian State, written permission from the Political Agent or Superintendent thereof, as the case was;

(*c*) in the case of export to territories in the province to which the Excise Act did not apply, of a pass from the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of the particular territory to which export was to be made. The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

89. *Transport.*—The transport of cocaine drugs from one district to another within the province was allowed only on a permit issued by the Collector of the district to which the drugs were to be transported and the transport was covered by a transport pass issued by the collector of the district from which the drugs were transported.

90. *Possession.*—The possession of the drug was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in quantities specified against each, *viz.*:—

(*a*) by licensed chemists and druggists, one ounce or less of all varieties taken together according to the standing of the firm or such larger quantities as the Commissioner of Excise, in special cases, sanctioned;

(*b*) by medical practitioners or dentists holding licences for the possession and sale of the drugs in question, up to the quantity specified in their permits. This amount did not ordinarily exceed half an ounce, but quantities in excess of this quantity could be permitted by the Commissioner of Excise in special cases;

(*c*) by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries up to the quantity authorised by the Commissioner of Excise on the recommendation of the district officer;

(*d*) by private individuals up to such quantity as had been specified in the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner;

(*e*) by managers or superintendents of hospitals or dispensaries under Government supervision, in any quantity.

91. *Sales.*—Sale without a licence was prohibited. Licences for the retail vend of the drugs were issued by District Officers with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise at an annual fee of Rs. 3 each. Permits for the use of the drugs in the exercise of their profession by chemists, druggists or dentists and by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries were granted on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per annum in advance. Practically all licensees in Assam obtained their stocks by purchase from licensed vendors in Calcutta.

92. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1934-35, twenty-four licences for the vend of cocaine and thirty-eight permits for the possession of cocaine in the exercise of their profession were issued to chemists, druggists or dentists and managers of private hospitals and dispensaries against 22 and 31, respectively in 1933-34 and 8 and 117, respectively in 1912-13. 2 lbs. 7 oz. 7 dr. 47 grs. of cocaine drugs were sold during the year compared with 2 lbs. 8 oz. 2 dr. 6 grs. in 1933-34 and 10 oz. 7 dr. 53 grs. in 1912-13.

93. *Seizures.*—No seizure of illicit cocaine drugs was made in the province during the year.

94. *Offences.*—No case was detected during the year.

95. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—No cocaine was confiscated during the year.

CHAPTER XI

North-West Frontier Province.

96. *Issue of rules.*—Rules under the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930) were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or other having a like physiological effect and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. Certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs were exempted from the operation of the rules. Under Section 4 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, II of 1930, the cultivation of coca plant was prohibited.

97. *Import.*—The import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca leaves was prohibited in the North-West Frontier Province. The import, export or transport of cocaine drugs by means of the post was prohibited except on behalf of Government. Their importation from other provinces, by other means was permitted only by licensed chemists or Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and under the import authorisation granted by the Revenue Commissioner in each case. No import was allowed from any part of British India unless the rules for the time being in force in such part relating to the export of such drugs had been complied with and unless the duty leviable at the place of importation had been paid and a valid pass had been obtained. In the case of importation by sea, the rules framed by the Government of India under the Sea Customs Act were followed and each import was covered by an import authorisation granted by the Revenue Commissioner. In both cases the authorisations granted for the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination.

98. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs to other provinces or Indian States was permitted only to licensed chemists or by Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under a pass granted by the Revenue Commissioner in each case, on production by the exporter of a permit from the proper authority or Political Officer of the province or State of import.

99. *Transport.*—Transport was permitted within the province by licensed chemists, medical practitioners, Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and private persons in quantities which they were authorised to possess. A licensed chemist was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of the district for each consignment to be transported.

100. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs:—

(1) possessed by an officer of Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties,

(2) possessed by a medical practitioner including:—

(i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists' Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same or who had a licence to practice dentistry granted by a State Board in the United States of America, or

(iii) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists Act, 1878 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purposes of the rules in force or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, and

(iv) any other person engaged in scientific, medical or veterinary practice and approved by the Revenue Commissioner.

Provided that the Revenue Commissioner could declare any medical practitioner to be deprived of the privilege of a medical practitioner by reason of unprofessional conduct in respect of the import, export, transport, use or prescription of the manufactured drugs other than prepared opium or by reason of conviction of an offence under the Excise or Opium Act or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) possessed by a licensed chemist up to the limit allowed by his licence.

(4) possessed by any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he may have purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

101. *Sale.*—Sale without a licence was illegal. Licences were issued by the Collector on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25 to licensed chemists. The maximum limit of possession authorised by a licence was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the licence but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner. Sale under the licence was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they had been authorised to possess, *viz.*:—

(i) an Officer of Government acting as such in the course of his official duties,

(ii) a medical practitioner as noted above,

(iii) another licensed chemist and

(iv) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

If the prescription did not bear a superscription by a medical practitioner stating that it was to be repeated and at what interval of time it was to be repeated the licensed chemist would sell cocaine drugs once only on such prescription and must retain the prescription provided that he must first warn the person presenting the prescription that unless it bore such a superscription it would be retained.

The name of the person, firm, or body-corporate dispensing the prescription and the address of the premises at which and the rate on which it was dispensed was required to be marked on the prescription.

The licensee was bound to maintain a correct account of transactions in cocaine and to preserve customs receipts or invoices of supply as well as original prescriptions and receipts from persons to whom the issues were made.

102. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1934-35, 9 licences were issued and the recorded sales thereunder were 9 oz. 1 dr. 2 grs. The number of licences for the sale of cocaine in 1933-34 was 8 against 20 in 1912-13 and the sales thereunder amounted to 6 oz. 2 dr. 44 grs. in 1933-34 and 6 oz. 243 grs. in 1912-13.

103. *Seizures.*—During the year under report 17 *rattis* and a match box containing 8 packets of cocaine were seized as compared with 10 mashas—2 rattis in the preceding year and 6 grs. in 1912-13.

104. *Offences and convictions.*—Despite the total prohibition of the drug in this province, the cocaine habit does not appear to be on the decrease. Just as illicit charas and opium increase in value the further down they travel from the North-West Frontier Province, so the sale of cocaine, which comes from down country, is more paying in the North-West Frontier Province than to down country. The Peshawar District, where certain leading smugglers of all India notoriety reside, is the local centre for the import and disposal of cocaine.

Three persons arrested in the Peshawar District for illicit possession of cocaine were convicted during the year under report.

105. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Confiscated cocaine was issued to Government Medical Department, but in certain cases it was also issued free to the local medical mission for charitable purposes.

CHAPTER XII.

DELHI.

106. Cocaine now falls in the category of manufactured drugs as defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, II of 1930.

107. *Import, export and transport.*—The import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca leaves were prihibited in Delhi province. The import, export, and transport of manufactured drugs, other than prepared opium by post, was also prohibited except by or on behalf of Government. A medical practitioner, however, could not import coca derivatives from outside the province. A licensed chemist could not export manufactured drugs unless a permit had been granted to him under the rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, outside the Delhi Province from the Collector or other authorities duly appointed in this behalf. The rules did not permit the import of manufactured drugs from any part of British India outside the Delhi province, unless the rules for the time being in force in such parts relating to the exports of such drugs had been complied with, and unless the duty leviable thereon at the place of importation under the Indian Tariff Act or any enactment for the time being in force had been paid and a valid pass had been obtained from the customers or excise authorities there. Transport between vend premises was permissible only under a transport pass to be granted by the Collector or the District Excise officer.

108. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs possessed by:—

(1) Officers of Government who had obtained their possession in the discharge of their duties.

(2) Medical practitioners including qualified dentists or veterinary surgeons who had been approved as such by the Chief Commissioner and engaged in private practice could possess coca derivatives to the extent of 240 grains only for use in their practice. The term "use in their practice" covered only the actual direct administration of the drugs in injections, surgical operations, or other emergent cases by or in the presence of a medical practitioner.

(3) Any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he might have obtained on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

(4) A licensee up to the limit allowed by his licence.

109. *Licences.*—Licences for sale of cocaine were issued by the Collector after consultation with the Chief Medical Officer. Under the new rules framed under the provision of the Dangerous Drugs Act, a new form of licence called D. D. 6 has been prescribed for licensed chemists and is issued on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 25 per annum. The license form authorised sale of opium, alkaloidals and coca derivatives. The number of licences issued in this form during 1934-35 was 23 against 20 in 1933-34. Sale of cocaine was permitted only once on a prescription unless it bore a superscription showing the number and intervals of its repetition up to a maximum limit of 6.

The recorded sale of cocaine during the year 1934-35 was 2,356 grs. as against 2,219 grs. in 1933-34, and 3 ozs., 238 grs. during the year 1912-13.

110. *Seizure and offences.*—The number of persons arrested and convicted and the quantity of cocaine seized during the year 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35 is as shown in the table given below:—

	No. of persons arrested.	Number convicted.	Quantity of cocaine seized.
1912-13	108	79	160 ozs.
1933-34	24	20	6 ozs. 400 grs.
1934-35	29	27	17 ozs. 243 grs.

111. *Traffic in cocaine.*—The traffic in cocaine has sustained a check by the arrest of the leading smugglers. During the year 1934-35 many leading smugglers were brought to book. The smugglers employed burqa-posh and Anglo-Indian women to carry the drug and used motor cars in their profession. The mal-practice of selling unrestricted drugs in place of cocaine is increasing among smugglers and they derive great profits from this trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

AJMER-MERWARA.

112. *Rules.*—(1) Rules were in force regulating transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, all intoxicating drinks or substances prepared from the coca plant and all drugs producing a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine. Preparations and admixtures of the above were also subject to the same rules. Certain recognised medicinal preparations containing cocaine were, however, exempt from these rules.

(2) The Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930) came into force on 1st February 1931, but no rules could be framed by the close of the year under review.

113. *Import.*—The class of persons by whom cocaine drugs could legally be imported into Ajmer-Merwara was strictly limited. Import from places outside India was only allowed, under the "Import Certificate System" with the Commissioner's sanction, and a permit from the Collector of Excise was necessary before import from places in India could be effected. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, was, however, allowed special facilities in making indents for cocaine drugs.

114. The following comparative statement shows the number of permits issued and the quantity of cocaine imported thereunder in the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35, respectively:—

Year.	No. of permits.	Quantity imported. ozs.	grs.
1912-13	16	6	85
1933-34	6	1	339
1934-35	6	2	66 $\frac{11}{16}$

115. *Export.*—Permits for export were granted to licensees on production of a "No Objection" certificate signed by the local authority of the place to which it was proposed to export the drug.

116. *Transport.*—The transport of cocaine was permitted only under cover of a pass issued by the Collector of Excise, in such quantities and subject to such conditions as were specified therein. The transport of cocaine by post was absolutely prohibited.

117. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of the following classes of persons and in the quantities (whether in dry state or solution) specified against each:—

(1) Licensed chemists or druggists; one ounce or less according to the status of the firm. In special cases the Collector could sanction the possession of a larger quantity.

(2) Medical practitioners, *i.e.*, graduates in medicine of any recognized university in India, Europe or America, medical practitioners eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain, medical subordinates in Government employment not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, duly qualified dentists entitled to be entered in the Dentists' Section of the aforesaid Medical Register and medical officers

or other persons specially recognised by the Collector of Excise as medical practitioners for the purpose of the rules made under the Excise Regulations, half an ounce, and in special cases the Collector could sanction the possession of a larger quantity.

(3) by private individuals; such quantity as was prescribed for their personal use for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes by a qualified medical practitioner.

118. *Sale.*—(1) The sale of cocaine, except under cover of a licence, was prohibited. The Collector of Excise had authority to issue licences for the sale of cocaine to druggists and chemists approved by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, and to qualified medical practitioners.

(2) Sale licences granted to druggists and chemists were valid for one year, while those granted to qualified medical practitioners were for life, unless such practitioners were subsequently debarred from practising or ceased to practise.

(3) Licensees could only sell cocaine to persons to whom the possession of cocaine was not prohibited and within the limits of the quantities allowed to such persons.

119. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—22 Licences for the possession and sale of cocaine by medical practitioners (including one held by a licensed druggist) were in force in 1934-35 as compared with 21 in 1933-34 and none in 1912-13. The quantity used by medical practitioners and hospitals amounted to 3 oz., 286 $\frac{71}{80}$ grs. in 1934-35 as against 4 oz., 178 $\frac{11}{20}$ grs. in 1933-34.

120. *Seizures.*—The quantity of cocaine confiscated by the Excise Department during 1934-35 was 647 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs. as against 1,857$\frac{1}{8}$ grs. in 1933-34 and 4 oz. 50 grs. in 1912-13.

121. *Offences and convictions.*—The statement below shows the number of cocaine cases in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Years.	Illicit Possession.		Unlicensed Sale.	
	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.
1933-34 . . .	6	..	13	4
1934-35 . .	2	2	10	6

122. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—All the cocaine confiscated in 1934-35 being impure, was destroyed with the exception of 49 grs. in connection with a case under appeal. The total quantity of pure cocaine in hand at the close of the year 1934-35 was nil, as at the end of the year 1933-34.

CHAPTER XIV

Coorg.

123. *Rules, etc.*—In 1913, rules were first issued governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids, every other intoxicating drinks or other substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of the same. The rules absolutely prohibited the local cultivation and production or preparation of cocaine drugs though they did not apply to production, preparation, import or export, on behalf of Government.

124. *Import, export or transport.*—The importation of cocaine drugs from foreign countries was prohibited. Their importation from British India or any Indian State by inland port or by other means by licensed chemists, druggists or medical practitioners was permitted only under special permits granted on each occasion. There was no export trade in any of the drugs from Coorg. But the rules permitted the export of drugs to any part within British India, only by licensed chemists and druggists on production of a 'No objection' certificate from the authorities at the place to which the drugs were to be taken. Cocaine drugs could not be transported except by licensed medical practitioners. The drugs were to be dispensed only on a prescription by an approved medical practitioner. The prescription could not be repeated unless there was a special requisition from the medical practitioner. Import or export authorisations remained current only during the period specified in each.

125. *Licences issued and sales thereunder.*—Three licences were issued, in 1934-35 against the same number in 1933-34. No licence was issued in 1912-13. The consumption in 1934-35 was one dram.

126. *Seizures.*—No seizures of illicit cocaine were made in the Province during any of the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

127. *Offences.*—There were no cases of illicit possession, unlicensed sale or smuggling of cocaine in the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

128. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Under the rules in force, confiscated coca leaves are to be destroyed under the orders of a magistrate. Other confiscated cocaine drugs are to be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, Madras for disposal according to the rules framed by the Madras Government.

CHAPTER XV.

BALUCHISTAN.

129. *Rules.*—Rules have been framed by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under section 8(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, II of 1930, to permit and regulate the inter-provincial import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca derivatives and of coca leaf and the manufacture of any preparation containing cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess. All preparations containing less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine are exempt from these restrictions under section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under article 8 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council has declared that certain preparations containing cocaine shall not fall under the category of manufactured drugs.

130. *Import.*—The import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca leaves was prohibited in Baluchistan. The import, export or transport of cocaine drugs by means of the post was prohibited except on behalf of Government. Their importation from other provinces, by other means, was permitted only by licensed chemists or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under the import authorisations granted by the Revenue Commissioner in each case. No import was allowed from any part of British India unless the rules for the time being in force in such part relating to the export of such drugs had been complied with and unless the duty leviable at the place of importation had been paid and a valid pass had been obtained. In the case of importation by sea, the rules framed by the Government of India under the Dangerous Drugs Act were followed and each import was covered by an import authorisation granted by the Revenue Commissioner. In both cases the authorisations granted for the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination.

131. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs to other provinces or Indian States was permitted only to licensed chemists or to Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under a pass granted by the Revenue Commissioner in each case, on production by the exporter of a permit from the proper authority or Political Officer of the province or State of import.

132. *Transport.*—Transport was permitted within the province by licensed chemists, medical practitioners, Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and private persons in quantities which they were authorised to possess. A licensed chemist was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of the district for each consignment to be transported.

133. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs:—

(1) Possessed by an officer of Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties,

(2) Possessed by a medical practitioner including—

(i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858 and any Act of Parliament amending

the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or who held a licence to practise dentistry granted by a State Board in the United States of America, or

(iii) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists Act, 1878 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purposes of the rules in force or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, and

(iv) any other person engaged in scientific, medical, or veterinary practice and approved by the Revenue Commissioner for the purposes of the rules for the time being in force:—

Provided that the Revenue Commissioner declared any medical practitioner to be deprived of the privilege of a medical practitioner by reason of un-professional conduct in respect of the import, export, transport, use of prescription of the manufactured drugs other than prepared opium or by reason of conviction of an offence under the Excise or Opium Acts or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) possessed by a licensed chemist up to the limit allowed by his licence,

(4) possessed by any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

134. *Sale.*—Sale without a licence was illegal. Licences were issued by the Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25 to licensed chemists. The maximum limit of possession authorised by a licence was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the licence but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner. Sale under the licence was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorised to possess, *viz.*:—

(i) an officer of Government acting as such in the course of his official duties,

(ii) a medical practitioner as noted above,

(iii) another licensed chemist, and

(iv) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

If the prescription did not bear a superscription by a medical practitioner stating that it was to be repeated and at what interval of time it was to be repeated the licensed chemist was required to sell the cocaine drugs once only on such prescription and to retain the prescription provided

that he had first warned the person presenting the prescription that unless it bore such a superscription it would be retained.

The name of the person, firm, or body corporate dispensing the prescription and the address of the premises at which and date on which it was dispensed was required to be marked on the prescription.

The licensee was bound to maintain a correct account of transactions in cocaine and to preserve customs receipts or invoices of supply as well as original prescriptions and receipts from persons to whom the issues were made.

135. *Licences issued and sale thereunder.*—In 1934-35, two licences were issued and the recorded sales thereunder were 1,713 grains. In 1933-34, the number of licences issued was two against four in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 2 oz. and 121 grains in 1933-34 and 5 oz. and 270 grains in 1912-13.

136. *Seizures.*—No seizures of illicit drugs were made during the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

137. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—No cocaine was confiscated during the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER XVI

STATEMENTS

Numbers I and II.

I.

Statement showing the number of licences issued for the sale of cocaine and its synthetics and the quantity of cocaine sold there under during the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Province.	Number of licences issued for the sale of cocaine during			Quantity of cocaine sold during		
	1912-13.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1912-13.	1933-34.	1934-35.
				Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.
Madras Presidency	103	‡	‡	4 14 17	1 12 64	1 7 306
Bombay Presidency Proper.	400	842	847	34 3 219	25 3 435½	25 11 43½
Sind	31	65	64	6 15 203	3 12 371(*a*)	2 12 148
Bengal Presidency	255	464	445	*	16 7 434	14 3 422
Burma	40	36	36	*	5 3 254	6 14 300
Bihar and Orissa	79	133	133	*	2 14 194	2 2 428
United Provinces	142	100	88	14 4 44	7 4 374	6 13 368
Punjab	77	31	32	4 8 369	9 14 354	7 2 82
Central Provinces and Berar †	9	11	10	0 3 174	0 4 269	0 4 415
Assam	8	22	24	0 10 243	2 8 62	2 7 238½
North-West Frontier Province	20	8	9	0 6 243	0 6 100	0 9 29$\frac{11}{32}$
Delhi	13	19	23	0 3 238	0 5 92$\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 209$\frac{7}{16}$
Ajmer-Merwara	..	21	22	..	0 4 178$\frac{11}{20}$	0 3 286$\frac{13}{80}$
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	4	2	2	0 5 269	0 2 121	0 3 405½
TOTAL	1,181	1,754	1,735	66 11 270	76 9 241$\frac{1}{40}$	71 6 104½

* Figures not available.

† Figures relate to calendar years except in the case of 1912-13.

‡ The special licence relating to transaction in cocaine and its preparations was sabolished and two new forms of licences—M1 and M2—have been prescribed to cover transactions in all 'Manufactured drugs' other than prepared opium. During the year 1934-35 the transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under the above licences.

(*a*) Revised figure.

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II.

Statement showing the quantities of cocaine seized by the customs authorities in the maritime provinces and by the excise and police authorities in the various provinces of British India, together with the number of convictions for offences relating to cocaine, for the years 1912-13, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Province.	Quantity of cocaine siezed by the Excise authorities.			Quantity of cocaine siezed by the Customs authorities.			Number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine in		
	1912-13.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1912-13.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1912-13.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.			
Madras Presidency	0 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Presidency Proper.	148 9 241	4 12 370	2 12 414¾	*	2 2 408	1 8 309	*	105	90
Sind	*	0 0 55	0 0 2	*	..	..	*	1	..
Bengal Presidency.	51 14 8	6 9 284	0 6 363	321 2 246	29 12 0	19 10 85	748	28	32
Burma.	171 3 233	2 3 168(a)	2 12 302	*	30 9 125	86 0 0	1,077	32	34
Bihar and Orissa	1 12 414	0 11 0	0 3 0	..	..	..	86	16	14
United Provinces	5 10 219	6 3 204	5 8 115	..	..	..	142 cases	75 cases	86 cases
Punjab	0 1 252	0 6 267	0 1 84	..	..	..	52	4	3
Central Provinces and Berar.†	..	0 0 14	0 1 296¼	..	..	..	1	1	2
Assam	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province.	0 0 6	0 0 150	0 0 31½(b)	..	..	..	*	3	3
Delhi	10 0 0	0 6 460	1 1 243	..	..	..	79	20	27
Ajmer-Merwara	0 4 50	0 4 107⅞	0 1 210⅜	..	..	..	..	4	8
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	389 8 115	21 10 269⅞	13 1 280⅝	21 2 246	62 8 95½	107 2 394	2,043 & 142 cases	214 and 75 cases	213 and 86 cases

* Figures not available.
† Figures relate to calendar years except in the case of 1912-13.
(a) Revised figure.
(b) Excluding a match box containing 8 packets of cocaine.

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